
Baiting for wild bees beguiles the busy swarms of work into many a wearisome tramp, many a night of watch, and many a lost day. This is a most interesting chase, and sometimes excites the very strongest of passions. The stake seems so small in comparison with the prize, and the gambler and honey-sucker think all possible things of it, that withal, many who are tearfully ever tempted from legitimate business by any other disguise of idleness, cannot understand a bee-hunt. A man whose arms and legs are all a-sore, and who has been out for days, will find himself and family, in a hopping, perhaps, in a thick wood, where the voices of the bees are heard, the grasshopper, and the wild bee, with their shrill, are the only sounds that reach his ear from sunset to sunset. He feels lonely and listless; and, as no one comes from his hot lot, and, seeing himself on himself, he has just fallen beneath his axe, he takes up his burden and goes home.

and, musing as he ate, thinks how hard his bee-butter, and how much better it must be to have and-butter without working for it. His eyes were weary enough the thick forest, and follows, with a feeling of ease, the winged inhabitants of the trees and flowers, till at length he reaches among the singing throng some half dozen of bees.

The lunch is soon despatched; a honey tree must be near; and the chopper spends the remainder of the daylight in endeavouring to discover it. Being cunning, he can scent the human robber, and does not approach their haunts as a laying plan for destruction.

The next morning's sun, as he peers above the horizon, finds the bee-hunter burning honey-combs. Stealthily does he near the scene of yesterday's iniquity. He is not far from the line of bait, and cautiously does he wait until the first glutton that feeds himself sweet with the luscious feast that feeds the bee-line—"like arrow darts from the bow,

the better of his home, like the human creature, he is weak. The spoiler asks no more, and the first moonlight night sees the rich transferred to his cottage; where it sometimes almost unaided, as food for the whole family, turn the last drop is consumed. One hundred and fifty pounds of honey are sometimes found in a single tree, and he is so bewitched by the sight, that the luxury is generated, and he is so greedy of the whole cost and consequences are counted, he is content with what supplies the wants of the body for the present moment, is, after all, the characteristic mark of the brute than of the man; and a family accursed, that the law of life will grow more and more idle and trifling, and poverty and misery and even beggary, lose all their terrors, and the proverbial among farmers that bee-hives are always behindhand.

Wild grapes must be left until after the hard frosts have gnawed their pulp; and the gathering of them is not worth the trouble and loss of labour, unless the whole vine is taken down at once, and the

in a few moments; in boundless clusters being reserved for the ignoble death of a protracted withering, as they hang on strings from the smoky rafters of the hall.

Head ants are not very abundant, and they usually come in small numbers. I have seen them, therefore, so think our wisemen, be pulled behind them; they are fit for anything, lest somebody else should have the benefit of them. So we seldom see a fine ripe hanel nut. I have had desperate thoughts of eating a hanel nut for two; but I am assured it would not do me any good. Its powers are gone when it leaves its proper place.

Hickory nuts afford a most encouraging resource. They are so plentiful in some seasons that one might almost live on them; and then the gathering of them is a labor of no small magnitude. An occasional risk of life and limb, to be sure, but not a very great one.

Hunting the deer, in forests which seem to have been planted to shelter him, and in which he is seldom far to seek, is a sort of middle term, a something between play and work, which is not very

reserve that term for pork, *par excellence*; but venison has some solid value, and may be salted and smoked, which seems to place it among the articles of household bulk. But our better farmers, though they may make good trades in every direction round the scene of their daily rail-shipments, are not unacquainted in some degree debilitated by sickness, or from some other cause incapacitated for their usual daily course of downright, regular industry. "It is cheaper to buy venison of the Indians," say they; and now that they may make good trades, there are white Indians, as well as Indians, and the latter are not so good enough, white skin as the Indian tawny and habituated to the chase, to make hunting a business of questionable respectability. For as long it will be left in the hands of such, with an occasional exception in favour of the white hunter, to wander into the wilds with the hope of relaying carved frames by some form of exercise which is not work.

between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, a fire, attended with the destruction of several thousand pounds' worth of property, broke out in the Baptist Chapel, recently belonging to the late Rev. Dr. Cooper, in the north-west street, Hackney. The edifice stretched out in one direction for nearly a quarter of a mile, and in the other, containing a spacious gallery and pews for the accommodation of between 1200 and 1500 persons. The fittings of the interior of the chapel were equal to any church of the Establishment, and, it is stated, were valued at £6000, independently of which, there was a magnificent organ, valued at £1000, and £3000, in one of the galleries. From all that can be gleaned, it appears that the organist had arrived for the purpose of tuning the instrument, when, on entering the organ loft, he noticed flames in huge bodies, and in a few minutes saw some of the barrels of the organ burst into flames. This induced him to quit the organ loft, and he had time to leave that part of the building, he became nearly enshroued in flame, and, in order to save his life, he was obliged to throw himself down the

stars. Fortunately he escaped unhurt, except with a bruise on the forehead. In a comparatively brief period of time, five minutes the flames had taken possession of the whole of the galleries, firing in rapid succession the different pews, and then descending to the seats in the aisles. The scene then became one of grandeur, the fire rising above the surrounding roofs, and the reflection drew to the spot upwardly of the flames. The fire was extinguished by Lieutenant Walker and Inspector Pigeon, were obliged to have ropes drawn across the streets to keep the immense concourse of persons back. The engines of the parish, London Brigade, and West of England office were remarkably early in arriving, and a plentiful supply of water was sent to the spot. The fire company's main, from which the engines were at once set to work; but notwithstanding the exertions of the men, who were ably assisted by Mr. Braidwood, Mr. Fegen, and Mr. Conmorton, the work of devastation continued, and eventually the structure presented one of the most magnificent flames, and the largest fire ever witnessed in London. The fire, at five of January, was

drifted by the high wind over the contiguous house to the danger of setting them in flames. The firemen, however, kept to their work, and they were enabled ultimately to get the control over the fearful element, but not until the flames had chapped the roof and the walls of the chapel, and the information could be gleaned. The chapel, it is supposed, was insured in the General Fire-office.—*Morning Chronicle*.

VEGETARIAN DIET AND CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Balmirine, in his recent work, "The Water Cure in Consumption and Scrofula," observes, that "herbivorous animals are more affected with tubercular disease than carnivorous animals, and that the former consume much animal food, are seldom consumptive. Unless well managed and in very robust constitutions, vegetarianism tends to produce an excess of the albuminous element of the blood and a deficiency of the fibrine, iron, and red particles, imparting a paleness and flabbiness to the general appearance of the face and limbs, and a general want of energetic endurance. This is a state of matters so rarely verging

to the pathological condition of the fluids & excreta-
tion the scrofulous constitution. Hence the necessity
for caution in vegetarian experiments. Let me add,
however, be misunderstood as conditions of diet,
and the various varieties of food much good in it; but
it is capable of no great abuse quite as an unmix-
ed diet. Having experimented carefully on myself, for
two years, with vegetarian diet, I consider myself qual-
ified to give counsel on the subject. It will be good
for all healthy people, nor as an Indian doctor recom-
mends it as a remedy for all diseases. A physician is
a potent auxiliary of his art. But there is a time to
eat animal food. The grand questions are the mea-
sure and proportions of it—when to stop, and when to
recommence, and how far to go." Dr. Williams
though fully sensible of the advantages of a daily ab-
stinence, either in a total or in a partial way, yet justly con-
sidered the quantity of the professions to cure all dis-
eases by means of water. He says—"The water-
cure is a very great way off from the infallibility, the
precision, and the power first claimed for it." (p. 10.)

found to be in effect anything but
disease, and it is very far from curing even all cur-
able diseases."

RESULTS.
To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

should be added to her exports. I have already extended this beyond reasonable length, but I cannot conclude without begging our legislators to give up talking about lordly squatters, and to consider the possibility of a more judicious and set seriously to work, to take advantage of the facilities nature has afforded us, for becoming a prosperous nation, and I also cannot help thinking that a railroad from the north of Sydney would be a less clumsy expedient than her exports.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
A. NORTHERN SQUATTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
SIR,—Having read in your issue of the 29th ultimo, the account of the Coroner's inquest in reference to the death of Miss Jean, and finding that the cause of her death of Miss Jean should be, I trust, to the credit of your impartiality and sense of justice the insinuation of the following remarks, for the sake of truth, science, and my own reputation.

In a previous issue of the Herald, in relation to the act of a medical practitioner against me, and consequently against all foreign medical men. The particulars of the inquest being known, I have now only to comment upon them, without again relating them.

From the alleged facts, the result of three questions, the first which was considered in my letter of the 28th ultimo. The second is a question of science. The third one of law. This latter will not be touched on here, it having been referred to higher authority.

It remains for me to answer the two first questions, the scientific point of the question. It is necessary that the public should understand how it was that the jury pronounced a verdict so contrary to what they would have done, had they seen and heard me implicitly the cause of my medical antagonists.

Should bleeding have been resorted to in the catastrophe of last Sunday? Could bleeding have caused the death of Miss Jean? Did it cause the fatality? They are questions which I do not now intend to discuss.

In order to resolve these questions, I have prepared a long "Mémoire," in conjunction with my three French colleagues in Sydney, in which my course of treatment, and that of my accusers, will be thoroughly explained.

At present I shall confine myself to supplying the deficiencies of the published report, in which was omitted the most important part of the evidence. For example: my treatment. I did not touch the patient. It remained for the jury solely by my (very imperfectly reported) cross-examination of my accusers. It was thus that Dr. Nathan was forced to admit, last Thursday, that the clot of blood found in the brain at the post mortem examination was not mine, but that of the patient. Results would have taken place: as, for instance, immediate death.

2nd. That bleeding would check the increase of the extravasation of the blood.

3rd. That bleeding would aggravate the injury, was beneficial to the patient.

Driven to this point, as is shown by the minutes of the examination, the witness refused to submit to any other scientific interrogatories before that tribunal.

Now, let us consider evidence of the witnesses respecting the autopsy. They simply state that there was—1st. A wound of the head situated close to left temple. 2nd. A clot of blood in the contused part of the brain and spread under the *dura-mater*. 3rd. A fracture in the base of the skull.

This is the entire report of the learned men who were present at the autopsy. I am not, in my opinion, very absent, but which I was unable to judge of the correctness of this branch of their evidence. Their report is perfectly silent as to the state of the lungs and the heart, and the verbatim report of the witnesses, which certainly should have been examined before pronouncing judgment so dogmatically as to the cause of death. Where was the seat of the fracture in the base of the cranium, on the right or left side, in front or behind? What was its size? They give us, but in the face of the meagre information they give us, wish us to believe that an untimely bleeding was the cause of the attack of tetanus. That this is a most absurd contradiction, will be seen by every intelligent reader who so incooperate a *post mortem* examination should have warranted any gentlemen, claiming to be men of truth, in stating that bleeding was contrary to treatment. Without it the patient would have been spared.

In mentioning the well-known cases of the Duke of Orleans, Sir Robert Peel, and the late King of Saxony, I would refer those interested in this class of cases to "Ferguson's Surgery," to the *Dictionnaire de Médecine*, the 29th Volume, pages 574-7. (This work is a perfect monument of science in France.) There will be no contradiction in my treatment, and in accordance with the best authorities. I was seriously accused. I gave a serious answer, and feel confident that the publicity which has been given to the impeaching of my accusers will be a sufficient reason for the admission into your columns of my defence, together with the following testimonial which my French colleagues have been kind enough to publish in support of my assertions.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.,
DR. A. LABBUS.

Bligh-street, 1st December, 1854.

THE undersigned countrymen and colleagues of Dr. Moore, respectfully request that you will read and engage yourself to publish before long in conjunction with him, a short treatise on the above scientific question.

DR. CHOPIN.
DR. LEVY.
DR. MULLER.

PARIS EXHIBITION.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
SIR,—Observing in your issue of the 29th ultimo, remarks under the heading of "An Australian" respecting the New South Wales branch of the Paris Exhibition, in which my name is mentioned in conjunction with others, I take the liberty of requesting the favour of a small space, in which I may be permitted to state the following.

In alluding to the specimens of Australian timber, the writer expresses surprise that no mention was made in Sir Alfred Stephen's opening speech of myself and others, who he knew had assisted in procuring the timber.

In order that no blame may be attached to Mr. Moore (whose name only is mentioned respecting the specimens from the North) by those parties at Moreton Bay, who are ignorant of the facts, and in your assistance, I beg to say that Mr. Moore informs me that he made mention of their names to the Commissioners, but, owing to some oversight, notice was omitted to be taken in the opening speech, that gentleman, however, assured me that credit will be accorded in a Catalogue of the Exhibition about to be published.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
DARLING NURSERY, SYDNEY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1854.
J. H. STREPHARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.
SIR,—It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that the specimen of the *Pinus Blane* has just been accomplished by an English lady.

On arriving here from Genoa on Thursday evening, I found the whole village in a state of commotion in consequence of this event. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of London, accompanied by nine guides, and by a boy of the village 16 years old, started from Chamoani to make the ascent on Sunday morning last, about 8 o'clock in the afternoon, and passed the night in the hut the guides have recently erected there: at half-past 3 the next morning they continued their journey, and after meeting with difficulties of no ordinary nature, they succeeded in reaching the summit of the mountain at the close of the day, and returned to Chamoani at half-past 2 p.m. They rested there about 10 minutes, when the anxiety of the guides respecting the weather induced them to commence the descent, and they got to the summit of the mountain at half-past 10, and passed another night in the hut. On the Wednesday morning they returned thence to Chamoani, and they found this to be the most difficult part of their journey, in consequence of the descent of avalanches. They succeeded, however, in surmounting every obstacle, and were welcomed on their arrival at the village by the firing of cannon, the forming of a triumphal procession, and every other demonstration of enthusiastic applause.

It was given the next evening in the courtyard of the Hotel de Londres, which probably surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in Chamoani, not excepting that which took place after Mr. Albert Smith's recent visit. I was permitted to be able to join the dancers, and she did so with much spirit. From a conversation I had with her upon this occasion, I found that neither she nor her husband suffered from the effects of the ascent of the mountain, although several of the guides were so utterly prostrated that they fell upon their faces as soon as they reached the top.

My thanks are due to the two guides, Jean and Victor Tairray, who paid her the strictest attention during the whole route. An avalanche of immense size fell over them while they were passing the Grand Plateau, and in its course went over a part of the track they had taken, and they were obliged to descend the mountain by a different route.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

"You should have had patience to wait,"
tuning to the others in an affable manner, he
"Approach, marshal and gentlemen; help me
compend three generations of heroes. These
men," pointing to Maurice, Jerome, and Cy-
prus, "were the bravest of your age, the
Racours, and Fleurus. Marshal," to Serrurier,
"my cross; you shall have one in its ste-
morrow," he added, smiling. Give me yours
Rapp."

Having received the two crosses, Napoleon gave
to Jerome, the other to Cyprus; and then tak-
ing his own, he fastened it on the breast of the ven-
erable Maurice, saying, as he did so, "My old com-
rade! I did not sooner discharge this debt
to you."

"Long live the Emperor! Long live the Em-
peror!" all cried.

"Sire," said old Maurice, in a voice trembling
with age, "you have made the remainder-of-life of
this old man no longer so long."

"My brave fellow," replied Napoleon, giving
hand, which the old man seized and pressed re-
franchly with his lips, "I repeat that I am only dis-
charging a duty towards you."

Meantime the news had spread throughout the
army that the emperor was there. All the inmates,
guarding rule and discipline, came out of their
quarters and rushed into the court, crying out, "Long
live the Emperor!"

In a moment Napoleon found himself surround-
ed by a crowd of eager veterans, each trying who
should touch his beloved general.

"My emperor," cried one, "I was with you
Toulon! And at the passage of St. Ber-
nardo! And at Trebia!" "You spoke to me at Ales-
sandro!" "I shared my bread with you at Rovereto!"
"I picked up your hat at Marengo!" "I was at Ales-
sandro!"

Napoleon smiled at the reminiscences of the
veteran Xenophones, and tried to answer each
individually, enquiring whether they were contented
with their lot, and whether they were engaged in
other matters.

At length Napoleon took leave of the govern-
ment, and the crowd opening, respectfully made
way for him to the carriage. He was accompanied
by his horses, and ordered a carriage with an es-
cort of dragoons to be in attendance. The emperor
with his aide-de-camp, while the echoes of the
reception with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!"
"This has been one of the happiest evenings
of my life!" he said to Rapp. "I should like
enough to pass the remainder of my days in the
des Invalides."

"No, sire," replied the aide-de-camp, with his
frankness, "I should like to be assured of dying
being buried there."

"Who knows," said Napoleon; "that may hap-
pen and I myself—who knows—" He did not
know, and he passed the remainder of the evening,
lost in the remembrance of the drive.

III.

On the 15th of December, 1840, a funeral
covered with crowns of laurel, preceded by
the banner of France, and followed by the sur-
rounding troops, proceeded to the tomb of the
Triumphal Arch de l'Etoile. The sarcophagus
it bore contained the mortal remains of Na-
poleon, who in the space of fifteen years, had well nigh
ruined the world. The dead Napoleon was
tardily borne to his place beneath that dome rais-
ed in the shelter of heroes.

Late in the evening when the crowd had slowly
persed, when the murmur of its thousand motes
was hushed, when the solitude was complete,
the old man, who had been so lately almost
almost blind, and walking on two wooden leg-
gers, entered the chapel where reposed the body of Na-
poleon. Supported by two of his comrades, he reached
difficulty the foot of the imperial catafalque. The
old man, who had been so lately almost blind,
venerable head on the steps; and presently, im-
mured with sobs, he uttered in broken accents the
"Emperor! father!"

At length his companions succeeded in drawing
him away, and he passed to the superior officer
of the Hotel respectfully saluted the old man. He
thus came to render his last homage to his Master
Cyprus, the grandson of father Maurice.—*The
Lion Hour.*

CORNBURN CHURCH EXCHANGE.—St. Michael's
Church, Cornbury, is favoured by the superior officer
with the following information:—The ceremony
laying the foundation stone of the Corn Exchange
privately performed a few days since. The "fo-
undation stone," as it is well known, generally
considered as the first stone laid, is the largest
of the Corn Exchange, and in this instance, ev-
ery one, it claims a better title to the first than the
foundation stone, as the chief work previously ex-
ecuted was the laying of the millstone for the
building. The building will consist of a hall, entrance
and bule, large assembly room, news room, shops
offices. The hall will serve the double pur-
pose of Corn-exchange and music-hall; it is 110 feet long
and 40 feet wide, and is supported by 12 pillars
ceiling. One end of the hall is semicircular in
and round this end and the two sides a corridor
over the corridor are galleries opening through
the hall. The hall is to be on the portion of the
site towards Victoria-lane, and the entrance
which is Italian in style, and displays much
and originality, is toward Hereford-street; here
are placed the entrance and the vestry
the assembly hall, news-rooms, and the
Mr. James Murray of contractor, the
chitect, and Mr. Pratt the contractor. The
of the contract is £2650. The works are to
be completed in the summer of 1855. Mr. Murray's
of the Corn Exchange is to be completed in the
last January. The chance sale of the church
Michael is in progress of restoration under the
intendence of Mr. E. G. Scott. The surface
red sandstone, of which the church is built, has
been selected for the purpose of the restoration.
The restoration. How much of our exceedingly
looking Bath stone churches will survive half the
of time which has denuded St. Michael's of its
of the Corn Exchange is to be completed in the
cannot help regretting that the neighbourhood of
Trinity was not sufficed to remain in the dispa-
state, so much adorned by Mr. Ruskin, a few
longer, as with such an extended lease to its
restoration, it might have given some more
now vaunts. The south side, indeed, restored
what more recently, is a degree less offensive
still preserving this onward march. Arrange-
ments for the Corn Exchange are to be completed
series and pews—those horrors to all ecclesiologi-
caling been condemned to a summary expul-
sion of wooden window is also in contemplation.—
News.

SPEAKERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—More
than 100 names are on the verge of being in the
House of Commons. Fellows who have be-
come of coteries from their birth; who have
through the regular process of gold medals,
wringlerships, and double firsts; who have nat-
urally been in the way to be in the way to be
sings, and can harangue with unruffled forehead,
unfaltering tongue, from one end of a dinner to
the other; who, on all occasions, have something
to say, and speak with fluency on what they
nothing about; who, in the House of Commons,
than their spells desert them. All their ef-
fervances. Common place ideas are rendered
more interesting by a monotonous delivery; a
notice on a board of health, to the magis-
trate, no one appears more thorough than the
expected, astounding deficiencies than even the
himself. He regains his seat, hot and hard,
and stiff, with a burning cheek, an icy hand
pursues his course, and gives a brief, an
ance of which he is ashamed, and clenches
that he has not as completely annihilated his
body as his false reputation. On the other hand
some of the women have long deplored, a
sensible long time, and have been in the way
when you speak to them, and blunder with
to you, suddenly jump up in the house with
sidence, which is only equalled by their consu-
abuse.—*Diurnal.*

THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT.—A lady
of Hampshire, observed the following notice
on a board of health, to the magis-
trate, three shillings and sixpence; short tail
shillings. The lady asked the owner of the lan-
guage for the difference of the price. He an-
swered, "The long tail is a good one, and the
lies, but the short tails are so terribly by
that they can hardly eat at all."

A MODEL LETTER.—The following letter is a
model in its way. We certainly hope it is a
specimen in its way. "Dear Brother—I've got one of the
best of you. I've got one of the best of you. I've
Crops are good, and the prices never were better
but had a glorious revival of religion in our
and both our churches (the Lord be praised) are
filled with people to be rather an incubance,
last week I took him to the house of the
and both our churches (the Lord be praised) are
filled with people to be rather an incubance,
last week I took him to the house of the

u/nla.news-page1502

National Library of Australia <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1502461>

18 toilet paper
12 cases books
Mape, printer's ink, copying ink, &c., &c.
Particulars of which will be published, prior to the day of

DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.
Messrs. Dulhanty's well-known Fattening Run, MOUNT

[illegible]

warders, and there is a mustering paddock in the course of construction.

THE CATTLE about 3000 HEAD, are from the well-known brands of the Messrs. Dunlany, noted as being quiet and well-bred.

"* It is not deemed necessary to enlarge upon the value of this FIRST-CLASS PASTURE, which is well watered, and is the equivalent of the finest that which must accrue for it, from the equanimity of the Northern Districts, that attention to which is not entitled.

Terms at Sale.

THE STEAMBOAT ON KISSING POINT.

Established five years, and doing a good business. To be sold fully furnished, as it now stands, in the yard.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS apply to the Proprietor.

Time unquestionable.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt Street, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 31st December, That well-known public-house.

THE STEAMBOAT ON KISSING POINT.

Station on the main Kissing Point Road, and almost within sight of the Ferry where the steamers land passengers. It has been

[illegible][illegible]

turning to England. The present is an excellent opportunity for an industrious couple to go in and realise a fortune in a few years.

Teret, at and near

Mr. Crowder's well-known DARLING Downs RUNS, capital of depositing 700 and 1000 CATTLE.

WERANGA
BOORHA BOORBARA
BOOMBEE
BHERAWOOD
FINCHES CREEK
JONES'S RIVER
TINDERA
MUNDAGAI.

Also, another splendid fattening Run,
DOLACKA.

Together with 7,000 87-1/2-1/2 SHEEP
650 head of CATTLE.

190 Miles from Water Gage.

On terms—One-half cash, remainder by approved bills, at the twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, secured upon the property, and bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum.

JOHN ORT and CO, have received instructions from the

These eight runs adjoin each other, and thus, in one large block contain an almost equal amount of country. The extent above 5 miles by 25 miles, and watered by about
Twenty miles of the **WATER OF MONKEY,**
Twenty-five Miles of the **WIDE RIVERS;**
together with their tributaries on both sides.

The country is the most fascinating and healthy description of the ranch in the neighborhood of the **WATER OF MONKEY,**
BOX and MYALL FOREST,
and fully capable of carrying in all seasons 50,000 Sheep and 20,000 Head of Cattle.

The situation of these runs is most desirable. There are here

portion of them, and no sheep travelling through them, and there has been but seldom short of labour.

THESE TWO COUNTRY HAVE NEVER BEEN KNOWN WITHIN 60 OR 80 MILES OF THESE RUNS.

Together with the qualities of the broadest and most fatting Run, DOOLACKAH, OR EMU CREEK.

At a distance from Weragoona about 60 miles, and watered by about 100 miles of the best Run, the water of the JD Creek is abundant and capable of supporting.

IN ALL, LEASING, 10,000 TO 20,000 SHEEP.

A large and comfortable Dwelling-house, containing five large rooms, 10 feet high, with stone chimneys and fire-pieces, and a large kitchen, and a large dining room, and a large parlour.

Stone store and dairy, with large loft over it, and front as a large and comfortable Dwelling-house.

Slab kitchen, on stone chimney, and stone fireplace.

Other Building of three rooms and a verandah.

Small outbuildings, on stone chimney, and stone fireplace.

Accred, and on the most improved plan, with gates for cranning.

A horse paddock of 600 acres.

Small paddock.

Cart and dray sheds.

Men's house.

Run yard, enclosed with dog-proof palisade 3 feet high.

Large wooled with all the necessary yards and paws.
Washed and combed complete and convenient, with every thing required. **ALIVE.**

AN OVERSEER'S OUTLOOK, in the Centre of the Run.
Months ago.

Large and convenient farmed for dwelling, erected only three months since, capable of milking yards, of good four-railed iron fence, capable of holding 2000 sheep; adjacent to which is

A GOOD MILKING YARD.

On the runs, and placed in situations selected with care and judgment, are no less than

15 16 sheep stations, with
Comfortable huts, and
2 Large yards at each, and about
200 Hurdles at these stations.

With the above will be sold the undermentioned stock.

SHEEP.

6020 ewes, 4 years old and upwards
4138 ditto, 2 years old
21 to male ewes
5135 wethers, 3 years old
4138 ditto, 2 years old
44 13 and 14 month old ewes and wethers
2473 7 and 8 months ditto ditto

27,013 sheep, more or less.

The **Wool** is remarkably fine, and are yielding an average above 21 lb. per FLEECER, which clip will be given in.

The **Wool** is remarkably fine, the sheep having been bred with the greatest care from the flock of Mr. Bettington, Mr. Bracken and the Rosenthal flocks. They are

EXPERTLY SOUND, AND HAVE NEVER BEEN DISEASED

5000 Ewes are to lamb before the end of November.

The CATTLE consist of

423 brooders
187 calves
358 three years old, and under
7 buls.

955 head, more or less.

THIS is a remarkably choice little herd, having been bred from a small lot of selected with judgment, and with a view to breeding bull, from one of the best bred herds in the country. Several of the very highest & pure bred Durham Bulls have been in the herd. Upwards of 100 of these have been broken in to bull, and the whole of the cattle are proverbial for their tractableness.

AN ANNUAL INCOME OF £500

* * * With the two runs, Warrans and Sherwood, £5000 has been offered for the cattle, and should the purchaser wish to purchase the cattle, a portion of the property at the same time, the price would be £10,000.

THE HORSE STOCK comprises

16 brood mares
10 stallions
8 colts
31 head, more or less

A splendid purebred Clydesdale stallion was running with it last year, so also this season.

LABOUR has always been plentiful on these stations, especially in the winter months, when prevalent in the neighbourhood. The few diseases have never been serious on these runs, a fact accounted for by the elevation of the country. At present the labourers are on sale on the establishment, including blacksmiths, washers, and shepherds, and there are always plenty of trustworthy blacks who make good and cheap shepherds. The sheep are all shaggy, and in the winter take the weight of a dozen hanks. However, so guard against the possibility of a drought, the sheep have already been made to shed, and the fleeces are of a good weight.

Which five chimneys are daily purged.

[illegible]

